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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for distantion with to have rejected articles returned they use in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Dr. Butler and Dr. Wilson.

\* In addressing the Kentucky Bar Asso-Mon the other day the leading apostle of Change by means of the Open Mouth dined thus a proposal for a radical transformation in the functions of the American Judiciary:

"To to growing increasingly Mifficult to supply the beach with disinterested, unspoiled lawyers so of being the free instruments of society. the friends and guides of statesmen, the inter en of the common life of the people, the medisters of the great process by which justice is led from one enlightenment and liberalisation to

We doubt that the Hon. WOODROW WILSON himself knew exactly what he was saying at Lexington, except probably that he knew his pharynx was uttering phrases likely to roll gracefully and spirit! gratefully into the Open Ear.

The subjoined wholly sane and sensible remarks by President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER were contained in his address last month to the graduating classes at Columbia University:

Certain it is that we are curiously under the influence of phrases, and that argument by epithet has come to take a high place in our ratio . . A torrent of talk is abroad in the land. The art of being a demagogue appears to be easy and quick to learn, and the rewards of the successful practice of the art have trange fascination for minds and characters that one would like to think in all respects worthy. To the man who does not think and can not think, the most reactionary proposal, if only it bear the label progressive, attracts as though it were a genuine advance. Selfishness and am bition clothed in the apparatus and nomenclature of virtue have great success in securing the sup port of those really disinterested and well meaning persons for whom a label acts as an effective substitute for thought. We should not let them deceive or misicad us. . . Change through conviction is real intellectual progress. Change through vague yearnings, through nervous excitement, through rebellion against the laws of nature and of man, or through restless inability to understand, is not progress, but reaction. The typical self-styled Progressive of to-day appears standing still. So he invents noveltles in politics, in literature and in religion and plays with them in full view of a delighted and admiring public.

THE SUN urgently commends Dr. habit of thinking with their ears.

## Political Legislation.

In signing the Levy election bill it is probable that Governor DIX acted with terest in or long remembers merely pofour Republican Governors in signing election bills designed to advance Republican interests in this city at the expense of all fairness and justice had practically no effect upon the results of subsequent campaigns

That the Republicans north of the Harlem should hereafter be subjected to all the hardships, annoyances and discomforts that hitherto have been the exclusive misfortune of the voters of this town will hardly seem a cause for violent protest. If it was right to saddle New York city with an expensive mavision of elections, it can hardly be less extended to a whole State, and the voters of every election district in the State subjected to the same supervision. The for New York city can hardly raise any system whose merit they have consistently proclaimed.

The evil consequences of the signing of the Levy bill are rather to be borne alone by the Governor, who in this instance has followed the obvious line of apparent partisan advantage at the ment of State administration.

What is vicious in the Levy bill is not Republican districts as well.

the Democrats have but borrowed from accepted the votes of the "democratic Swiss Government by the Swiss Scenery

one Republican Legislature and were emmajority in a recent Assembly.

The Levy bill is bad in principle because it increases State expense unnecessarily. It is bad as a Democratic measure because, since the Democrats have in it accepted a Republican party doctrine, they will be unable to make any honest objection to it when the political situation changes and they find themselves again in the minority DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ....... 8 00 and subjected to the discomfort of un-70 friendly supervision.

Governor DIX would have increased his personal prestige if he had vetoed this measure and insisted upon another which contained the provisions of the Levy bill affecting independent nominations and abolished all foolish regulation of elections as represented by the department of the Superintendent of instead he has followed the precedents established by ROOSEVELT, ODELL, HIG-GINS and HUGHES, and extended the field of operation of a bad law.

#### Little Man, Why So Hot?" Brief Bible Readings for a Long Winded Badger.

Wrath killeth and envy slayeth the bones. Foolish, living in malice and envy. The Philistines envied ISAAC.

Using liberty for a cloak of malice. A wild ass alone by himself. NEBU-CHADNEZZAR'S dwelling was with wild socialist leaders and come to an under-

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Thou shalt not raise a false report. Do not sound a trumpet as the hypo

crites do. EPHRAIM feedeth on wind. Thou art snared with the words hy mouth

The words of his mouth are iniquity and deceit. They are prophets of the deceit in

their own heart. He that uttereth a slander is a fool. Under his tongue is mischief and

vanity. Come out of the man, thou unclean

### Coney Island's Chances.

The opening of the public baths at Coney Island has come at the psychological moment. The long hot spell made it plainer than ever that the public cannot depend for fair play on the owners of the private bathing houses. When the blistering heat of the city sent New Yorkers to the sea the bathhouse proprietors were prepared for them. So great was the demand that four and in some cases six times the regular rate was demanded. This rush means to the proprietors of most of the bathing pavilions the chance to make the expense of their season then and there.

No other city in the world pose its doors such a resort as Coney Island is by nature. Art has done little for it, since New York has neglected to develop this playground as no other city in the world would have neglected a place of so many beauties. Coney Island should be to-day as well built as Brighton in England, for instance, instead of being merely a collection of more or less gaudy shanties.

It is quite certain that any improve ment along the right lines will come only through municipal interference. If Coney Island is left to the same influences that have present condition it will never change. What might be made a really attractive BUTLER's philosophy to the attention of and creditable pleasure resort for a all persons who may now be forming, con- great city will remain capable of prosciously or unconsciously, the dangerous viding entertainment for only a limited class. The catchpenny shows and similar devices to separate the public from its money have this year met with less success than ever before.

There is every reason to believe that the conviction that the bill involved the sea will become more and more the merely partisan political questions and source of Coney Island's attractiveness that the public seldom displays much in- to New Yorkers. Certainly they are beginning to ignore many of the other enlitical measures. The course of the last | tertainments that were once regarded as incidents of a visit to the island. The increase of municipal interest in Coney Island can be concerned, fortunately, only with its bathing facilities, and with the development of these natural attractions the other characteristics of the place will more and more recede the better for this resort and for the people who go there.

Coney Island is bound to be regenerated. There never was any place of such natural beauty that could be permanently ruined by man. The much chinery for the direction and super- praised Lido of Venice, with its tepid and shallow waters, is not nearly so beautiright that such machinery should be ful as the Long Island stretch of water. sun and sand, and it is only the manner in which the natural features of the place have been treated that makes it seem so Republicans who devised this scheme superior. Venice is too small a city to allow any analogy between it and New effective protest at the extension of a York, and for every hundred that go out from Venice to the Adriatic there are thousands of New Yorkers who rush to Coney Island.

New Alignment in German Politics

When the "constitution" for Alsace-Lorraine passed the Reichstag Chansacrifice of certain pledges made by him | cellor | von | BETHMANN-HOLLWEG | was personally in the last campaign. In a credited with a great personal success. time when the need for economy in He had shown himself an able politician, State administration finds no franker it was said, in overcoming serious parexponent than the Chief Executive of liamentary opposition. He was spoken to Domodossola on the Simplon route the State he has set his signature to a of as a constructive statesman. The and a line from Nyon on Lake Geneva to bill which will increase by at least \$250,- Kaiser sent him a telegram of congratu- La Cure and Morez in France, are illus-000 the cost of the State administration lation saying he had assuredly pro- trations. Both aim to save time by suband create a new and expensive depart- moted the interests of the empire. Now the talk is a little different. Putting aside the failure of the new charter to Democratic in its origin or application. create any satisfaction in the Reichs-The Democrats have applied a Republand, a great many people are speaking lican policy for Democratic territory to of the Chancellor's personal victory in tan visitors that a small railway there passing it as rather of the Pyrrhic de-On the other hand, the Levy bill in scription. It is not merely that the comment. There has grown a strong many respects deserves the description German conservative party remains opposition from lovers of mountain scenof the introducer, who called it "the best opposed to the principle of granting any election law the State has ever had." Its liberties to the "conquered people"; the regulation of independent nominations real grievance lies in the fact that the jection of a proposal to build a railway to and the ballot is admirable. Here again Chancellor and inferentially the Kaiser

prominent member of the Republican and the junker element talks freely of retaliation upon the Chancellor at the very earliest opportunity if not upon Kaiser WILHELM himself.

The Conservative Correspondence, an printed the following significant note:

"Many have been nained to see that recently on the subject of the constitution for Alsace Lorraine, Secretary of State DELBRUCK has intro duced the practice of entering into negotiations with the members of a party which is the enemy of the State. It must produce a singular impression on the loyal population of the country State treat with a party which aims openly at continue to keep all their farm lands in the overthrow of the State and the established order on the same footing of equality as with the bourgeois parties."

To this the National-Liberal Correspondence replied, calling the tone of the conservatives one of "astonishing Elections for the metropolitan district. arrogance" and intimating that their rage was chiefly due to the loss of prestige resulting from BETHMANN-HOLL-WEG's bold course in enacting legislation, regardless of their views, with the Cologne Gazette further indicates that the Government is ready to accept socialistic assistance in needed constitutional reforms. It explains the atsilly one. Envy is the rottenness of the tack on DELBRUCE, who occupies the post of Minister of the Interior, by tellcould be secured in the Alsace-Lorraine matter, had held a conference with two asses. Doth the wild ass bray when he standing with them. The Gazette approves this policy. It says that the old way of ignoring the social democratic party is foolish; the party cannot be wiped out of existence by any such childish pretence. It would be still more childish to abandon much needed progressive measures because the only way to secure them is with the concurrence of the extreme left. The social democracy is a considerable and growing force in Germany, and it is no longer in the power of any Government to ignore it. Still less is it reasonable to reject any and all proposals for betterment merely because they are included in the social democratic programme.

Of course all this intensifies the conservative bitterness. The suspicion that the Kalser is behind the Governmental change of attitude is deepened by one or two recent incidents, notably by the conversation which he held with a couple of Laborite members of Parliament at a court reception in the course of his recent visit to London. An expression of his, cabled to THE SUN a couple of weeks ago, is also significant. to the effect that his socialists are by no means so had as they are painted.

The situation then seems to come to this, that the conservative party, whose reason for existence is its assumption that it is the mainstay of the throne and Government, may be found from this time on causing all the embarrassment in its power to both until either the Government is whipped into apologies and a retreat toward bourbonism or junkerism to the satisfaction of the conservative leaders, or the conservative party itself is sobadly beaten at the polls that it can no longer make any pretence of dictating in the Reichstag.

That its defeat is only matter of time no one seems to doubt. It is in the immediate situation that it is formidable. Should its ire carry it to the point of opposing the present Chancellor all along the line it might very soon make his position untenable. The party is for the present an essential part of the Governation and the content of the conte present an essential part of the Governleft upon a general programme of legislation, including supply and naval and that of his kinsfolk was being consumed by military measures. In all probability, fire and blown up with gunpowder therefore, some deal will have to be made to keep the conservatives in some sort of sulky allegiance until the present Parliament is dissolved.

In the next election there are certain to be great changes. There is every reason to think that the socialist element may be much more numerous than at present. Even more important may be the development of much greater strength in the Liberal party through the aid of the Hansa Bund, which though not a political but a commercial organization is expected to wield a great political influence, and indeed already shows signs of doing so. The effect the Chancellor will be likely to find himthe extreme right at least to check its "arrogance" and to hold it under

better control. There are those who regard the Bethmann-Hollweg coup in the case of Alsace-Lorraine as marking an important change in German parliamentary politics. Whether the result prove disastrous to his personal fortunes or not, considerable advantage may spring livered Commodore Tucker's request from it to the country at large in its rations. General Lee said: "I order ultimate consequences.

Switzerland has recently become great field for the railroad builder. Applications for fourteen concessions, it is said. were at one time within the last twelve months in the hands of the Governmen and twelve were granted. Almost all were for purely local holiday traffic, their purpose being to carry the traveller more rapidly into the remote corners of the country. Two of the most important of these undertakings, a direct line from Locarno at the head of Lake Maggiore stituting the railway for the more leisurely lake steamboats and both sacrifice pictur-

esque mountain scenery to speed. Switzerland is so much the playground of the world and draws within its borders causes more than the usual amount of ery to many of these projects. This was to a great extent responsible for the rethe summit of the Matterhorn and for their political opponents, since the pro- factions" in the Reichstag, especially Preservation Society protesting in parvisions affecting independent columns on the social democrats, to put the "consti-ticular against the building of a cog-

the ballot have received the sanction of tution" through. This alliance of the wheel line up the mountain to Sonchaus Government with its "enemies" has from Glion above Montreux, and in genbodied in a bill which bore the name of stirred up all the bile of German toryism eral against any other similar project. These lines besides ruining the natural scenery are, it is contended, not justified by the needs of the people. While the facilities for cheap travel may attract large crowds of summer holiday makers the Swiss are beginning to wonder if this ultra conservative organ, recently will not keep away many who have been for years in the habit of coming, if in fact they are not overdoing railroad building.

> The Japanese Agricultural Bureau has just published in English the "Outlines of Agriculture in Japan," which throws much light on the methods by which the Japanese, who have been forced for centuries to produce enormous quantities of food the highest state of fertility. In the first place no farmer tills more land than he can care for. Seventy per cent. of the farms include only 2.45 acres, or less, and only 8 per cent. of the agriculturists cultivate more than 7.35 acres. Naturally the density of the population in proportion fields lead to the most intensive methods of cultivation, and two crops a year are

> raised on most of the farms. The book shows how every particle of the fields, even to weeds along the roadside, the ashes of plants, the sweepings of the streets, the rich fertilizing material fish caught for the purpose; and in addition to the home product millions of dolcommercial fertilizers.

In spite of the mountainous nature o most of Japan the farmers are tilling by their intensive methods more than one fourth of the entire area of the Japanese islands; and they are producing immense crops year after year without any deterioration of their acres to the condition of "worn out lands.

### A MOVABLE CONGRESS. suggestion That It Select a Summer

Capital, to Be in Maine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ongress has the authority to hold its sessions anywhere within the nation. Why does it not transfer itself to the paradise of America, Maine, during the hot weather? The Federal Capitol was just as near to the of the population of the nation as tistical information available at the time The supposition of the fathers was that the Congress would be largely made up of

the tropical weather of Washington. The midsummer sessions of the Congress in civil war times shortened the lives of a number of Representatives and Senators. The hot summer of 1894, when the Wilson-Gorman tariff act was the bone of conten-tion, injuriously affected the health of considerable number of Senators and Con-gressmen. The lovable William L. Wilson Speaker Crisp and Thomas Brackett Reed never recovered from the effects of long and hot summer spent in the sweat hox

legislative work would be dragged through

tives.
William Pitt Fessenden, late in life when talking to school teachers and school children at Portland on the value of pure air. pure water, properly ventilated school rooms and bedchambers, attributed his lated public buildings in Washington, and especially during hot weather. When he began to compose and draft the legisla-tion which resulted in restoring Tennessee to the Union, his associates desired him to remain at Washington. He said he could do much better work at his home in Portland, and there he went, and during the summer of 1866 he gave most of his time to that matter. He wrote several pages on the night when his native city was n than one-third destroyed by fire. Like

If our Congress would go to the Gem of Casco Bay the Senators and Representatives would be mentally and physically strength-Federal solons in the newspapers when they do things that call for criticism, but we should not allow them to be stewed in those horrible sweat boxes on Capitol Hill. G. WILFRED PRANCE.

# NEW YORK, July 14.

#### General Lee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 WANT

o thank THE SUN for its editorial article Sunday, July 2, on General Robert F. Lee. know it will be most gratifying to every nan who was a soldier of the Confederacy. I remember most distinctly the following incident, which may be of interest:

ready shows signs of doing so. The effect On Wednesday, April 5, 1865, General of this body's activity is likely to be very Lee's entire army rested for a few hours into the background. And that will be detrimental to the conservatives in the at Amelia Court House. The command I was in was the naval brigade from Drury next election, and in the next Reichstag Bluff, consisting of about 400 sailors and marines, commanded by Commodore John self in a position if not to dispense with R. Tucker. We lay within 100 yards of the railroad depot, and had not received any rations since leaving Richmond on the previous Sunday night. Commodore Tucker. hearing that General Lee was comit ordered Lieutenant Stanton, adjutant of the brigade, to see General Lee and ask where we could get rations. Stanton went down the road, followed by four or five other officers, to await the General General Lee rode up, accompanied by only one staff officer, Stanton and the other officers of course saluted. Stanton then de-00.000 rations to be placed at Burkesville but the enemy have captured that place ordered 100,000 rations sent here, but my orders have not been obeyed." a slight pause. General Lee was quietly troking the mane of his horse. all the officers present, with their caps in hand, replied: "It's all right, General, we can stand it." The General saluted and We ate raw corn for two days longer and were then captured at Sailor

This incident has never been told; and I am, I think, the last survivor of that party Standing with bared heads as he rode away

Some time after the war a home in Rich mond was offered to General Lee. lined it, saying: "Give it to the crippled While getting \$1,500 a year as president of Washington College, a salary of \$20,000

year as president of a life insurance com pany was offered him. The gentiemer offered him the post said: you won't have a thing to do as all that we want is your name." The General replied 'If my name is so valuable, don't you I had better take great care of it?" fused the office.

In these two incidents General Lee set an

example which all men of these times could BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.

## In the Parks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Have yo appropriated for them? It is outrageous. I thought it was only the East Side parks, but the

### VENEZUELA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of various rumors in the American press as to troubled and insecure condiions in Venezuela, from which country I have recently returned after a sojourn there of several months, may I submit the following frank remarks as a result of my observations? When reports reached Caracas this spring of Castro's supposed presence in the Gulf of Mexico an impression gained ground that there might be some fire back of the smoke.

Surprise was manifested, however, the alarmist tone of articles on the subject published in some New York papers. It was remarked that this public agitation suggested a campaign for the purpose of discouraging American investment in Venezuela and recalled the manner in which feeling had been some months before fomented in Bogota, leading to anti-American riots in that capital.

It should not be forgotten that a serie articles had been appearing in one of the greatest of European dailies setting forth the rich natural resources of Venesuela and to cultivable area and the small size of the the opportunities there for the European investor and at the same time de upon the evident American inability to deal fairly with the Latin Americans, advancing, among various alleged causes, aid of the "advanced" parties. The fertilizer produced at home is utilised on personal antipathy and the color question. These articles were translated into Spanish and republished in Venezuela. A considerable amount of other matter which we throw away in the sewage of collected from different sources was also our cities and the many thousand tons of published, all supporting the same argument and tending to arouse and augment the distrust of Latin Americans toward ing how he, learning that socialist aid lars are expended every year for foreign American enterprise in Venezuela and Colombia.

This accumulation of disquieting publication began to take on important volume, especially after the Presidential message of General Gomez to the Venezuelan Congress in May in which the President and Government expressed with open emphasis Venezuela's reliance upon the friendship of the United States. The phrases which were found distasteful in some foreign quarters stated that "Venezuela es the political and economic predominance of the United States" on the American continent.

Is it too much to suggest that such as attitude calls for no uncertain response from the American people, the American press and American capital?

Another element to be observed and worthy of consideration in the relations between Latin American peoples and the United States is the curious anomaly that most of the "American" industrial and development companies in those counfarmers, merchants and lawyers, who would tries have nothing American about them be able to settle all Federal legislative matexecut their name and the fact that they except their name and the fact that they ters between early December and planting are registered in the United States, where in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies s non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the nanager of the company to be especially Instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, ever, these companies go strongly Amercan-in case of conflict with the local authorities or in other event where diplonatic influence becomes valuable. Ther American diplomatic and consular intervention is invoked and set in energetic motion. It sometimes unfortunately occurs that these companies prove an illu sion and a snare, while the sorriest losers being generally local Latin American investors the odium rests with the Stars and Stripes. Sometimes a succe foreign company, sailing under its true national colors, arises on the wreckage of the "American" failure. Such manœuvres are not calculated to inspire confidence n American ventures.

During my stay of several months in Venezuela I was not able to observe any justification whatever for the opinion often ment support in the Reichstag and no Southern territory to the Union in a legal trary a somewhat extended inquiry into substitute could be found for it on the manner was of vital importance to all his the question of titles and the legal status countrymen, and so he kept on with that of foreign concessionaries demonstrated work while a good deal of his property and the fact that titles and the legal position of foreign investors are quite as valid and satternal politics, account for business disaster

> there as they would elsewhere. What I saw convinced me of the entire trustworthiness and honesty of the Veneruelan in general. Personal investigation among importers and commercial houses at Caracas and other centres and ports showed that although they are obliged to allow from six months to a year's credit or more, their bad debts amount generally to about 2 per cent. A year, rarely more than Envelopes, 25 for 3 per cent. This with inadequate transport facilities and long distances, often 1.200 or a thousand miles between the commission

houses and their customers. profit consider the fearless and highly flourishing enterprises of British and German developers in those regions.

The incalculable strategical and political importance of Venezuela, soon to assume its full value with the opening of the Panama Canal, should make of Venezuela the "pet sister" of the United States.

LAZAROVICH-HREBELIANOVICH. NEW YORK, July 14.

Passaic's Bard on the Recent Hot Spell. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The follow g may appeal to some of your country sub scribers. I admit there's much more poetry in the ilnes: The South may send its scorehing wind To parch and blister and burn.

The sun may climb on his torrid path Is ground when the poplar leaves hang still Death lurks in the stifling city streets. The nights drag slow and sleep's a wing Tempers are tested and friendships tried In country lanes the locusts sing

We bear when the popiar leaves are still.

Favored is he whose summer days Are southed by the boundless occ Happy our lot if we tread the ways Where mountain winds blow clear and stron But the battle needs strength and patience and Where the poplar leaves droop limp and still.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 14. ROY GREEN'S

The Lamb and the Lion. Mary was rejoicing that she had a little lamb.
"At least it has more spirit than a public library lion," she cried.

In Country Lafe in America for July, a copiousis Hudson Maxim describes the practical usefulness of the aeropiane in its various phases. The hydroaeropiane is discussed by Gienn H. Cur-tiss and Professor Todd of Amherst defines the

boating, photography, gardening and country

THE SMOKE BALL CASE.

An important decision relating to the extent to which an automobile agent may oind the manufacturer of the car in making oral warranties to a purchaser is set forth in a decision by the Court of Appeals in the suit of Levis versus the Pope Motor Car Company, in which the court held that a printed circular issued by the defendant a printed company in advertising the car in question d the inference that the defendant deemed it necessary in accomplishing the sale of the car to make affirmations of quality and authorized and expected its agent to make such affirmations.

of for plaintiff presented a brief in which he relied to some extent on the famous English "Smoke Ball" case, which famous English "Smoke Ball" case, which came before the Court of Appeals of England in Carlill versus Carbolic Smoke Ball Company, but in finding for the plaintiff the New York court did not find it necessary to take up the argument in the "Smoke Ball" case.

The plaintiff sued the manufacturer and the argument for horsesh of a contract of the second case.

the agent for damages for breach of a con-tract of sale of an automobile and of the express warranties thereto. The trial court dismissed the case on the ground that there was no proof that the manufacturer was the principal in the transaction under which the car was sold and because the plaintiff's only right of action was against the agent for breach of contract to furnish a car of the next year's make of larger power if the one bought did not equal expectations. The Court of Appeals reerses the judgment and says the case should have gone to the jury.

Judge Collin, writing the opinion, said

that throughout the negotiations for the

but the agent showed him a picture of it of the statements were in effect similar to the warranties made by the agent. After emarking on the evidence the court said: The jury would have been permitted to find also that the Thompson Company, as the agent of the respondent, made the sale and the accomintending to analyze the evidence of anot wany item thereof its due proportion of weight or per-suasiveness, we state that the jury might reason-ably have interred the authorization to the Thompson Company to make the warranties from the fact, considered with the other evidence, warranties. The circular permitted the infer ence that the respondent deemed it necessar useful that the affirmations of quality whi contained should be made in accomptishing

sales of the car of which it spoke and expected

and authorized its agent to do that which it thus indicated to be essential to the fulfilment of the object of the agency. In his brief counsel for the appellant said: The American genius for advertising suggests new development of the law of warranty. It is matter of common knowledge that nearly all manufacturers of articles of individual merit advertise their products, and many of them to gain the confidence of the public state in the advertisements that they unreservedly rant the quality or durability or satisfactor of any current magazine one may find the advetisements of countless articles, according the representation: "We guarantee by the representation: "We guarantee satisfac-tion or your money back," or "This article is soid under our positive warranty." Some of these even take the seriality numbered and signed printed warranties accompanying the goods. It is also well known that in many cases articles so advertised cannot be purchased by the gen-eral public from the manufacturer, but must be obtained from the local dealer. Of what use or value, therefore, is the warranty of the man-ufacturer unless it runs with the goods? And tion is: "Because there is no privity of contract between the advertiser and the purchaser who buys of a third party." But is this so? Is it not a familiar doctrine that an offer of reward may be made to all the world by advertising and that

ants, who were proprietors of a medical prepara-tion called "The Carbolic Smoke Ball," isseed an advertisement in which they offered to pay £100 to any person who contracted the influenza after having used one of the smoke halls in a specifie period specified, but nevertheless contracted the influenza. The Court of Appeals unanimously held that these facts established a contract by the defendants to pay the plaintiff £100 in the event which happened. What is the essential difference the promise of the defendant in that case promise of the defendant here?

### EXPENSIVE BUENOS AYRES. heard in New York as to investment in that country being hazardous. On the con- Remarks by a Somewhat Uncheerful cause, for absolute freedom and equality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN mit a traveller of eighteen years experience in every country of Latin America to make a few observations as to the cost of living foreign investors are quite as valid and sat-isfactory there as in any other country and tion of Rio de Janeiro, this city is the most that legitimate and intelligent business expensive in this part of the world. Figmethods meet with the same measure of uring the peso or dollar as the equivalent success in Venezuela as in America or of 44 cents United States gold, let me give Europe. Methods of a contrary nature, a few prices for various articles, with the coupled only too often with meddling in in- corresponding costs in New York city, so

Ø	that the contrast may be more obvious:		
		Ver York	Buen
	100 two grain quinine pills	\$0.25	34
	Marshmallews, a box	.25	2
	Hydrogen peroxide. 4 oz. size	10	1
	Hat	5.00	3.5
•	American shoes	. 5.00	20.00 to 25
١	Shirtwaists	5.00	50
١	Collers, two for.	25	(each)
٠	Launderng shirt.	10	
	Laundering collars	00	
•			

Hotel bills are outrageously high and always contain "extras." For instance, I vas charged \$1 for moving a grip, a steame trunk and a typewriter from one room to Cavillers at Venezuelan conditions or in-restors inclined to be timid might with ses and packing plants here these prices will begin to go up. Cafes, hotels and resaurants have a system of charging which none in New York would dare try. Your bill always contains as its first item the word from 40 cents to \$1. Servicio means pay ment for the chair you sit in, the use of the table, napkin, knife, fork, salt, pepper, &c Tea is 60 cents a pot; with sugar, 70 cents with sugar and milk, 80 cents. Water strange to say, is free; but ice water is ents a glass.
It is winter here now and all of the hotels

are built on ideal cold storage principle, with dark, cheerless rooms. One must have a coal oil stove to keep from freezing. For the privilege of sitting crouched over it wrapped in yourovercoat you are charged \$1 extra in all hotels, boarding houses and apartments.

BUENOS ATRES, Argentina, June 9.

## "Uncle Tom" in England.

From Truth. a wild success from the moment of its first saue in England." This is altogether inaccurate. Uncle Tom" was declined by a well known Londen nublisher, but another firm brought out an edition of 2.500 copies at half a crown. This proved a failure, so the price was reduced to one shilling and then the book sold rapidly. In a few weeks every one was reading it. The firm which had made a good thing out of this spec-ulation were anxious to secure Mrs. Stowe's next work, so they gave her £500 for the early heets of the key to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which an edition of 50,000 copies was printed, but the book proved a disastrous failure. Mrs. Stowe's second title was "Life Among the Lowly." out this was changed in England to "Negro Life

#### An Improvement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT

illustrated "flying" number, Clifford B. Harmon removal of ashes and garbage from the city's writes of flying as a sport for amateurs, Waldemar treets at night one's clothes are not covered with ashes as they used to be when the ashes were removed in the morning when people were on their way to business; one does not have to inhale the odors that were emitted by the garbage cans that had stood in the streets all night. Every New Yorker understands what it meant

present status of aeronautics. Other articles Every New Yorker understands what it meant compare ballooning with the new aviation, give to walk near an ash wagon on a windy day, when directions for building a gilder and narrate the the wind was blowing in the direction of the adventures of amateur aviators. There are pedestrian. A suit of clothes was all but ruined, departmental articles on automobiling, power If it happened to be a wagon full of garbage the odor was unbearable

### PEEP HOLES OF PROGRESS.

With Pointed References to the New Womanhood Beyond. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tlora Hasard deplores the tone of the letforth by her "ples-'n'-things." She insin-uates that the suffragists have something uates that the suffragists have something of the inquisitorial twang to them. She and

her cothinkers are quite wrong. We're rather a kindly lot, doing our parts in teworld fairly well. The trouble ately bard to take the antis seriously The real gist of the matter lies here. The antis, most of them, are living in a close little air tight compartment, designed b tradition and rigged up by prejudice. Mos of them have never even looked through the peep holes in their cells; there are a fe peep holes, but they are covered with glass and let in no sir of freedom, no call of humanity. Once in a while an anti has han or is having a peep and she gets to scared at things she sees but cannot up

and wiser woman. Better because she is doing on scale what her so-called sisters are doing on a big scale? Oh, fie!

derstand that she scurries back her vision in-pies or what not.

drive women to broader humanity? Are they belging their sisters more because they are burying their noses in tradition? Who are the women to-day serving hu-manity, the home, childhood and their

comfort herself she thinks she is a bette

God most gloriously! It is well to speak again and again the names of women whose noble lives are devoted to humanity. It ought to drown the lesser cries and stop the narrow sal glory of the women who are as their grand mothers were.

Ask Jane Addams why she wants vote for women. Ask Mrs. Nathan why she does. Ask Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Snov den. Ask our own Mrs. Carrie Chap man Catt and the army of fine gentle

women working with her.

How dare women talk as they do against
other women who without neglecting a
single womanly duty are yet setting their faces toward their men with the yearning to help in a cause that does, that always must, concern them both? With war, child labor and the double code confronting them how dare they leave the prob Perhaps they are disqualified, for some

reason or another, to help; then in heaven's name let them sink on their cushions, hide their eyes or do what they will; but let them be brave enough to keep still. What is their real sim in all this? Do they

in the home can ever return? If they were able to drive women back, to what are they driving them? We all know the honest abor of the home is in the main gone in factory, shop and business. It an empty place indeed for an intelligent ment of humanity, betterment of herse Then two alternatives arise. If a woman turn aside from this new wemanhood that is stirring the pulses she must work of her energy in the parasitical ways, or she seek to gain relief from present evils by se called ladylike methods. Personal infleence, inane papers at clubs, giving chari where. God knows, only justice is needed. Oh, women, women! If some women are not so constituted they will, but let them send a call of gotheer and courage to their sisters who are marching on. Remember, it is marching on in any case. All the anti-movement doing, at best or worst, is interfering wi progress: putting a few more obstacles the way for earnest women to overcome If their vaunted womanliness anything it should be applied to the march ing army. Like the nurses in the wake of a warring army they should heat the wounds and soothe the heavy hearted. It is a disgrace that women should be against

in a cause that makes only for equality helpfulness and unity.

Let the antis as they turn from the glazed peepholes think upon these things.

Since they cannot put the old in place of the new, let them help in their own way to make the new better. A woman's cause includes all women; it leaves free the woman to vote and the woman who sires not to vote, the woman s to serve divinely in a little sphere and the woman who strives to act her part at women he just. There are good wome

n both camps; evil women in both. Break the glasses in your peepholes. listen to the great human call in the of the world; get the meaning of things in your systems, and then. God helping you, work in your own way for humanity

FLATBUSH, July 12. ECONOMY IN CRACKED ICE. Subtract Half From the Grape Fruit

Service in Hotels. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While it is true that the luminities of life go to those who can pay for them, it is in some cases a question whether this is right. Just at present there is

water this is right, outer a present the to be serious. The poor are suffering and dying because of the lack of ice.

I had been reading of this in a morning paper while sitting in the dining room of a Providence hatel when the water brought in half a grape first which I had ordered, setting in about two fruit which I had ordered, setting in abo pounds of cracked ice. The fruit was removed to my plate and the ice allowed to melt. True, went is two pounds of ice that two pounds by the two or three hundred times

that such a waste occurs daily in this hotel. Ther multiply it by the thousands of hotels in which the same thing is occurring and the matter a sumes rather serious proportions. if there is to be an ice famine the cut should come where it can best be weathered. The ice

supply in most hotels could be halved and no one would suffer, whereas if the cut falls on the poor and this weather continues, thousands of lives PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12.

#### When Scotland Had a Navy. From the Westminster Gazette. Acting on the principle that "ever

tells a story" each of the filuminated and deco rated tramcars run by the Glasgow corpo show a vessel of the stateenth century, the work of Messrs. Claud Hamilton. Glasgow and Aberdeen, who were at cons pains to give a suggestion of what the "Great Michael" was like. It was James IV, who i created an effective navy for Scotland, exhi ing all available timber for shipbuilding, so he had to ask France and Denmark for more an of the sixteen large and ten small ship his special pride was the vessel just named it largest then existing. To build this Dreadnough of her day all the woods of Fife were laid was She cost £20,000, an enormous value in these times, had a crew of 500 sallors, 120 gunners and 1,000 marines, with "more great ordnance in the than the French King ever had to the siege of all; town." as James himself boasted

# Dr. Louis Burde in Sunday at Home

The greatest treat, which I only give on a occasions, is a midday shave in public! I carly morning a Chinese inn is terribly darie at night bed soon claims one. I select the street front (the whole front is form able doors which are entirely taken away the day), and, provided with the nence operations. Fifty or sixty round in ranks, the innermost circ sisting of children, and the outer rings of and mothers with their babes. Not a wor and mothers with their babes. Not a word is uttered, all eyes are fixed first on the shaving brush as the soap is lathered on the face, and then on the razor as the stubble falls. The Chinese never shave themselves, and possibly to see a man handling a razor on himself may suggest that he is about to commit "harakiri" in their village.

## Railroad Land in China

From the Pekin Jih Pao.
The King-Feng railway authorities have raised the rent of the lands adjoining the ratiway sta-tion, now used by the coal merchants as coa-depositories. The increased business of the list bes greatly raised the value of these lands.